

CULTURAL RESOURCES

To evaluate potential conflicts between the proposed project and cultural resources, Peak & Associates, Inc., conducted an Information Center Record Search for the project vicinity to identify recorded resources in the area and contacted the Native American Heritage Commission (NAHC) and individuals identified by the NAHC to identify Native American concerns regarding the project. This research was supervised by Melinda A. Peak assisted by Robert A. Gerry.

CULTURAL SETTING

Prehistory

The project area is at the edge of the Central Valley cultural area near the transition to the foothills of the Sierra Nevada. The archeological sequences defined for the Central Valley are relevant to this area, although the material culture may be simplified in comparison with the major sites along the Sacramento River and tributaries. Some influence from the montane cultures has been identified at nearby sites in similar settings (c.f. Chavez 1983), but the general pattern of cultural succession reflects the Central Valley sequence.

The Central Valley region was among the first in the state to attract intensive fieldwork, and research has continued to the present day. This has resulted in a substantial accumulation of data. In the early decades of the 1900s, E.J. Dawson explored numerous sites near Stockton and Lodi, later collaborating with W.E. Schenck (Schenck and Dawson 1929). By 1933, the focus of work was directed to the Cosumnes locality, where survey and excavation were conducted by the Sacramento Junior College (Lillard and Purves 1936). Excavation data, in particular from the stratified Windmill site (CA-Sac-107), suggested two temporally distinct cultural traditions. Later work at other mounds by Sacramento Junior College and the University of California, Berkeley, enabled the investigators to identify a third cultural tradition, intermediate between the previously postulated Early and Late Horizons. The three-horizon sequence, based on discrete changes in ornamental artifacts and mortuary practices, as well as on observed differences in soils within sites (Lillard, Heizer and Fenenga 1939), was later refined by Beardsley (1954). An expanded definition of artifacts diagnostic of each time period was developed, and its application extended to parts of the central California coast. Traits held in common allow the application of this system within certain limits of time and space to other areas of prehistoric central California.

The Windmill Culture (Early Horizon) is characterized by ventrally-extended burials (some dorsal extensions are known), with westerly orientation of heads; a high percentage of burials with grave goods; frequent presence of red ocher in graves; large projectile points, of which 60 percent are of materials other than obsidian; rectangular *Haliotis* beads; *Olivella* shell beads (types A1a and L); rare use of bone; some use of baked clay objects; and well-fashioned charmstones, usually perforated.

The Cosumnes Culture (Middle Horizon) displays considerable changes from the preceding cultural expression. The burial mode is predominately flexed, with variable cardinal orientation and some cremations present. There is a lower percentage of burials with grave goods, and ocher staining is common in graves. *Olivella* beads of types C1, F and G predominate, and there is abundant use of green *Haliotis* sp. rather than red *Haliotis* sp. Other characteristic artifacts include perforated and canid teeth; asymmetrical and "fishtail" charmstones, usually unperforated; cobble mortars and evidence of wooden mortars; extensive use of bone for tools and ornaments; large projectile points, with considerable use of rock other than obsidian; and use of baked clay.

Hotchkiss Culture (Late Horizon) -- The burial pattern retains the use of the flexed mode, and there is wide spread evidence of cremation, lesser use of red ocher, heavy use of baked clay, *Olivella* beads of Types E and M, extensive use of *Haliotis* ornaments of many elaborate shapes and forms, shaped mortars and cylindrical pestles, bird-bone tubes with elaborate geometric designs, clam shell disc beads, small projectile points indicative of the introduction of the bow and arrow, flanged tubular pipes of steatite and schist, and use of magnesite. (The above adapted from Moratto 1984:181-183). The characteristics noted are not all-inclusive, but cover the more important traits.

The general chronology associated with this cultural succession has been revised on several occasions and there is regional variation as well. An extensive re-examination by Ragir (1972) made use of the large number of radiocarbon dates available by that time. The beginning of Windmill (at least the mature expression--there is evidence of earlier beginnings) was dated at about 2000 B.C., much later than estimates by most earlier investigators. Ragir also found a considerable overlap between Windmill and Cosumnes. In different geographic areas, these cultures appear to have coexisted for about a thousand years. The transition to Hotchkiss is much more clearly marked, coinciding with the introduction of the bow and arrow at about A.D. 500, but even so, there is persistence of the earlier culture for another 500 years or so in some localities.

The problems of dealing with this complex chronological and geographic situation have led to revisions in the Central California Taxonomic System (the Early, Middle and Late Horizon system) in order to provide a more flexible system. The above trait lists would now be considered characteristic of the Windmill, Berkeley and Augustine Patterns, respectively, in the Cosumnes District. The concept of pattern, a general adaptive pattern that may be found over a large area and is independent of chronology, allows discussion of these trait associations without implying a linear progression or specific time span.

Ethnology

The Nisenan, or Southern Maidu, occupied the upper drainages and the adjacent ridges of the Yuba, the north, middle, and south forks of the American, and at least the upper north side of the Cosumnes River. The eastern limit of the territory is conventionally believed to extend to the crest of the Sierra. As well, the Nisenan in the valley proper occupied some area west of the lower reaches of the Feather River (Wilson and Towne 1978).

The Nisenan linguistically are grouped with the Northern Maidu and Konkow within the Penutian family (Riddell 1978:387). Kroeber distinguished three dialects within the larger territory occupied by the Nisenan, but Riddell indicated more distinctions are possible. Wilson and Towne (1978) distinguished several "centers" presumably linguistic and social groupings.

The Nisenan were socially integrated at the village or community group level (Wilson and Towne 1978), with the group participating in the decision-making process. The villages would range in size from 15 to 25 people to, at least in the Valley Nisenan, villages over 500 people (Kroeber 1925:821). A very large settlement consisted of a major village and associated smaller camps, whether general or specialized in nature. A headman, respected by all, residing in the major village had the authority to call upon the smaller associated groups in times of need, although the smaller groups did not have to always obey.

The villages for the Hill Nisenan were located on ridges and flats along the major streams and rivers within their territory. The satellite encampments and villages were probably located on the smaller water courses surrounding or nearby the major village.

The Nisenan, as with other Sierran groups, moved into the higher elevations during the hot summer months. The main activity was the collecting of pine nuts and numerous other species of nuts, roots,

and berries. This was done primarily by women and children. The foraging groups in a locale could range from small, extended family groups, composed of a woman, her immediate female kin, and their adolescent children to whole villages (Wilson and Towne 1978:389). The men spent most of their time hunting or fishing for a wide variety of fish and animals. Hunting was noted as often involving communal drives, with the best archers of the village posted to do the killing (Wilson and Towne 1978:389). Individual hunters made extensive use of decoys and imitative sounds.

Most Nisenan never left the territory used by their own village group. However, there were, in most large villages, at least some individuals who engaged in rather extensive trade with several valley groups as well as Sierra groups, such as the Washoe. The Hill Nisenan probably acquired obsidian and basketry from the east, in exchange for acorns from the Washoe but it is presently unclear whether they were visited by the Washoe or they visited the Washoe or both. Presumably, the exchange network functioned in the summer and fall.

History

The name Loomis was not used until the designation was applied to the Southern Pacific station in 1884. Previously, the place names of the area referred to small mining communities working the gravels near Secret Ravine. These communities included Placer, an area near Auburn that had a post office from October 1861 through January 1862. In 1862 the post office was moved to another town, Smithville (previously Pine Grove), in Secret Ravine, approximately six miles southwest of Newcastle (Gudde 1975: 268-325).

When the Smithville post office closed in 1869, the Postal Service reopened it in Pino, an old mining camp that formed in Secret Ravine in 1850. In 1884 the Postal Service and the railroad changed the town's name to Loomis, after Jim Loomis, the local railroad agent, apparently because the name "Pino" was often confused with Reno (Gudde 1969:182; Frickstad 1955:121).

As gold mining spread throughout the region, mining districts formed. One such district was the Rocklin District, a placer-mining district in Southwestern Placer County two miles east of Rocklin and two miles south of Loomis (Clark 1970). This district was not unusually active in the main mining era of California, but like many other mining areas saw a resurgence of small scale mining during and, to a lesser extent, after the Depression.

Although gold mining and quarrying remained important industries in Placer County, the value of the land for cultivation was recognized very early. An orchard was planted at Illinoistown as early as 1850. A variety of grains were experimented with in the valley -- including wheat, barley, oats, and hay. A number of vineyards were planted in both the valley and foothills. Orchards were extremely successful in the foothills, and the Central Pacific Railroad provided a much wider market in the east for California's agricultural products. A wide variety of fruits were raised -- including citrus, apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, olives, almonds, and walnuts (Thompson and West 1882:24-248; Lardner and Brock 1924:228-237).

In the project area, a patent was issued by U.S. Land Office on May 5, 1884 to Albert G. Bradshaw (Certificate No.1833). County assessor's records show Bradshaw proving up on land beginning in 1882. There is no mention of Bradshaw or his farm in local or regional histories.

INFORMATION CENTER RECORD SEARCH

A record search was conducted for the project area in January of 2015 by the North Central Information Center of the California Historical resources Information System. The record search

covered the area of all the alternatives then under consideration plus a 1/8 mile buffer zone around them. As a result, the record search covered much more land than would be affected by the preferred alternative.

Seven resources were identified by the Information as being in or near the project. Two of these are large, and partly overlapping, resources that occupy all of the project area north of Brace Road.

P-31-0123 (CA-PLA-807H) consists of the remains of the Bradshaw farm, as mentioned above, with concrete foundations, a cellar and down or nearly down sheds.

P-31-0126 (CA-PLA-810/H) is recorded in two discontinuous loci that occupy much of the project area between Brace Road and the northern project boundary. It includes the remains of a placer mining operation (sluicing) with associated badly eroded features. Most of the site features are located nearer to Secret Ravine than the area that will be affected by the preferred alternative. Three prehistoric bedrock milling stations are also incorporated into this site.

South of the above sites, the project alignment follows built roadways, Brace Road and Dias Lane, to the southern boundary of the project area. Although there have been several surveys in the vicinity, Only a small section of the preferred alternative along Dias Lane has been surveyed. The sites recorded nearby include P-31-0179 (CA-PLA-53), a bedrock milling feature east of Secret Ravine, and four resources near each other south of the project area. Two of these relate to more placer mining in the area and the other two are bedrock milling stations.

All of the current project area north of Brace Road was surveyed by Windmiller in 1995 and re-surveyed by Vallaire and Windmiller (with updates of the site records) in 2014. The one section of Dias Lane that was examined was part of a larger project surveyed by Wadsworth in 2006.

Native American Communication

Peak & Associates contacted the NAHC in December of 2014 to determine if any resources recorded in their sacred lands file were located near the project area. Their reply of December 19, 2014 indicated that no such resources were known in the area. The NAHC included a list of knowledgeable individuals who could be contacted for further information on Native American concerns. Letters were written to the following individuals requesting any information they might care to contribute regarding the project. A map was included which, like the request to the Information Center, covered a larger area than the current project area.

Organization

[individual]

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians

[individual]

T'si-Akim Maidu

Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe

Individual

Rose Enos

Gene Whitehouse

Marcos Guerrero

Jason Camp

Nicholas Fonseca

Daniel Fonseca

Hermo Olanio

April Wallace Moore

Eileen Moon

Grayson Coney

Don Ryburg

Pamela Cubbler

Judith Marks

Letter replies were received from Shingle Springs (Daniel Fonseca) and United Auburn (Gene Whitehouse). Both groups were unaware of specific resources in the area but did claim it as ancestral territory and asked to remain a consulting party to all further operations or decision making that could affect Native American resources. T'si-Akim Maidu (Grayson Coney) replied by telephone that once he had been shown a very large site near the southern end of the project area that had numerous artifacts on the surface. This would likely be nearer Secret Ravine than the preferred alternative is in this area or, possibly, in the Croftwood area south of the current project. He too requested continuing consultation regarding the project.

Evaluations of Significance

Both of the sites that could be impacted by the proposed project were evaluated by Ric Windmiller (M.A., RPA) and found not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

P-31-0123, the Bradshaw place, is associated with the fruit business in western Placer County, which is a significant economic activity, but Bradshaw is an almost unknown individual in this business. The deteriorated state of the site detracts from potential significance and artifacts observed at the site did not appear to provide any likelihood of illuminating the history of the site.

P-31-0126, the placer mining remains plus bedrock mortars is related to gold mining and, therefore, satisfies one criterion for inclusion on the register. In addition, it includes evidence of sluicing for placer gold and could satisfy another criterion in displaying the characteristics of a technology. However, it has been very heavily impacted by recent housing construction and has suffered severe erosion over the years. Windmiller felt that it did not retain sufficient integrity of design, setting and workmanship to satisfy the requirements for National Register eligibility.

We see no reason to dispute these findings.

Recommendations

There are no known significant cultural resources that will be impacted by the project. The record search and Native American communication both indicate that this is a sensitive region for cultural resources, both historic and prehistoric. Recommended mitigation measures are, therefore preventative.

CR-1 Before any construction takes place the South Placer Municipal Utility District should initiate consultation with the three Native American groups that have expressed a concern with the project. Ideally, one group could be identified as most likely descendants and further consultation would continue with that group to insure that Native American concerns are mitigated.

CR-2 When construction plans are complete, areas identified for staging area, equipment storage, spoils disposal and any other off-site impacts should be examined by a qualified archeologist/historian to identify any cultural resources that might be present.

CR-3 Trenching along Brace Road and Dias Lane should be monitored by a qualified archeologist/historian. These areas have not been surveyed and there is the potential for subsurface resources. The monitor should have the authority to halt trenching, if necessary, in order to evaluate any finds. Trenching could continue in other areas. Further actions would depend on whether or not the resource appears significant.

CR-4 Should artifacts, exotic rock (particularly obsidian), or concentrations of bone or shell be uncovered during any construction activities, an archeologist should be consulted for on-the-spot

evaluation. If the bone appears to be human, the Placer County Coroner must be contacted. If the coroner determines that the bone is most likely Native American in origin, he will contact the Native American Heritage Commission to identify most likely descendants for consultation regarding further treatment of the remains (if this has not already been accomplished..

References

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- Clark, William B.
1970 *Gold Districts in California*. California Division of Mines and Geology, Sacramento.
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1955 *A Century of California Post Offices*. Walter N. Frickstad, Oakland.
- Gudde, Edwin G.
1969 *California Place Names*. University of California Press, Berkeley.
1975 *California Gold Camps*. University of California Press, Berkeley.
- Kroeber, Alfred L.
1925 Handbook of the Indians of California. *Bureau of American Ethnology Bulletin* 78. Washington.
- Lillard, Jeremiah B., Robert F. Heizer and Franklyn Fenenga
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- Lillard, Jeremiah B. and William K. Purves
1936 The Archeology of the Deer Creek-Cosumnes Area, Sacramento County, California. *Sacramento Junior College, Department of Anthropology Bulletin* 1. Sacramento.
- Moratto, Michael J.
1984 *California Archaeology*. Academic Press, New York.
- Ragir, Sonia
1972 The Early Horizon in Central California Prehistory. *University of California Research Contributions* 15. Berkeley.
- Riddell, Francis A.
1978 Maidu and Konkow. In *Handbook of North American Indians* (vol. 8), edited by Robert F. Heizer, pp. 370-387. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.
- Schenck, W. Egbert and Elmer Dawson
1929 Archaeology of the Northern San Joaquin Valley. *University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology* 25(4):289-413. Berkeley.
- Wilson, Norman L., and Arlean Towne
1978 Nisenan. In *Handbook of North American Indians* (vol. 8), edited by Robert F. Heizer. Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.

APPENDIX 1

Information Center Results



1/15/2015

NCIC File No.: PLA-14-150

Robert A. Gerry
Peak & Associates, Inc.
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20-329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

Re: Loomis Diversion Line Alternatives

The North Central Information Center received your record search request for the project area referenced above, located on the Rocklin USGS 7.5' quad. The following reflects the results of the records search for the project area and a 1/8-mile radius:

As indicated on the data request form, the locations of reports and resources are provided in the following format: ☒ custom GIS maps ☐ shapefiles ☐ hand-drawn maps

Resources within search area:	P-31-123 P-31-126 P-31-179 P-31-1006 P-31-1009 P-31-1533 P-31-1555
Reports within search area:	401 2092 3772 3909 3924 3932 3945 5980 6991 8767

Resource Database Printout (list):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Resource Database Printout (details):

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Resource Digital Database Records:

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (list):

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Database Printout (details):

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Report Digital Database Records:

☐ enclosed ☐ not requested ☒ nothing listed

Resource Record Copies:

☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Report Copies:

☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

OHP Historic Properties Directory: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Archaeological Determinations of Eligibility: ☒ enclosed ☐ not requested ☐ nothing listed

CA Inventory of Historic Resources (1976): ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Caltrans Bridge Survey: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Ethnographic Information: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Historical Literature: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Historical Maps: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Local Inventories: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

GLO and/or Rancho Plat Maps: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Shipwreck Inventory: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Soil Survey Maps: ☐ enclosed ☒ not requested ☐ nothing listed

Please forward a copy of any resulting reports from this project to the office as soon as possible. Due to the sensitive nature of archaeological site location data, we ask that you do not include resource location maps and resource location descriptions in your report if the report is for public distribution. If you have any questions regarding the results presented herein, please contact the office at the phone number listed above.

The provision of CHRIS Data via this records search response does not in any way constitute public disclosure of records otherwise exempt from disclosure under the California Public Records Act or any other law, including, but not limited to, records related to archeological site information maintained by or on behalf of, or in the possession of, the State of California, Department of Parks and Recreation, State Historic Preservation Officer, Office of Historic Preservation, or the State Historical Resources Commission.

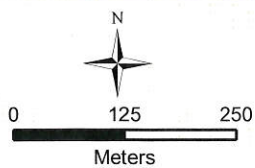
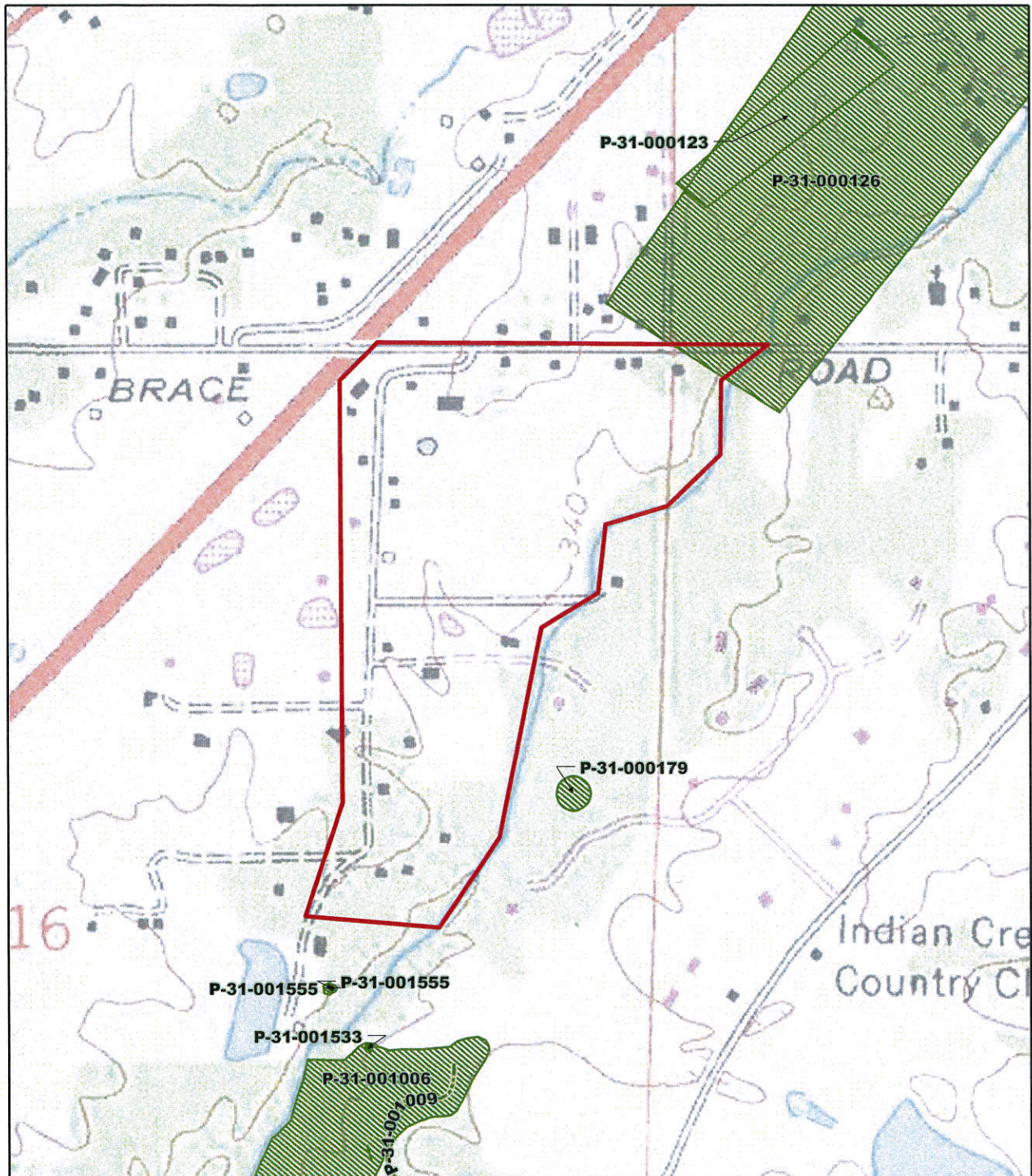
Due to processing delays and other factors, not all of the historical resource reports and resource records that have been submitted to the Office of Historic Preservation are available via this records search. Additional information may be available through the federal, state, and local agencies that produced or paid for historical resource management work in the search area. Additionally, Native American tribes have historical resource information not in the California Historical Resources Information System (CHRIS) Inventory, and you should contact the California Native American Heritage Commission for information on local/regional tribal contacts.

Should you require any additional information for the above referenced project, reference the record search number listed above when making inquiries. Requests made after initial invoicing will result in the preparation of a separate invoice.

Sincerely,

Nathan Hallam
Coordinator, North Central Information Center

Loomis Diversion Line Alternatives



North Central Information Center
Records Search Results

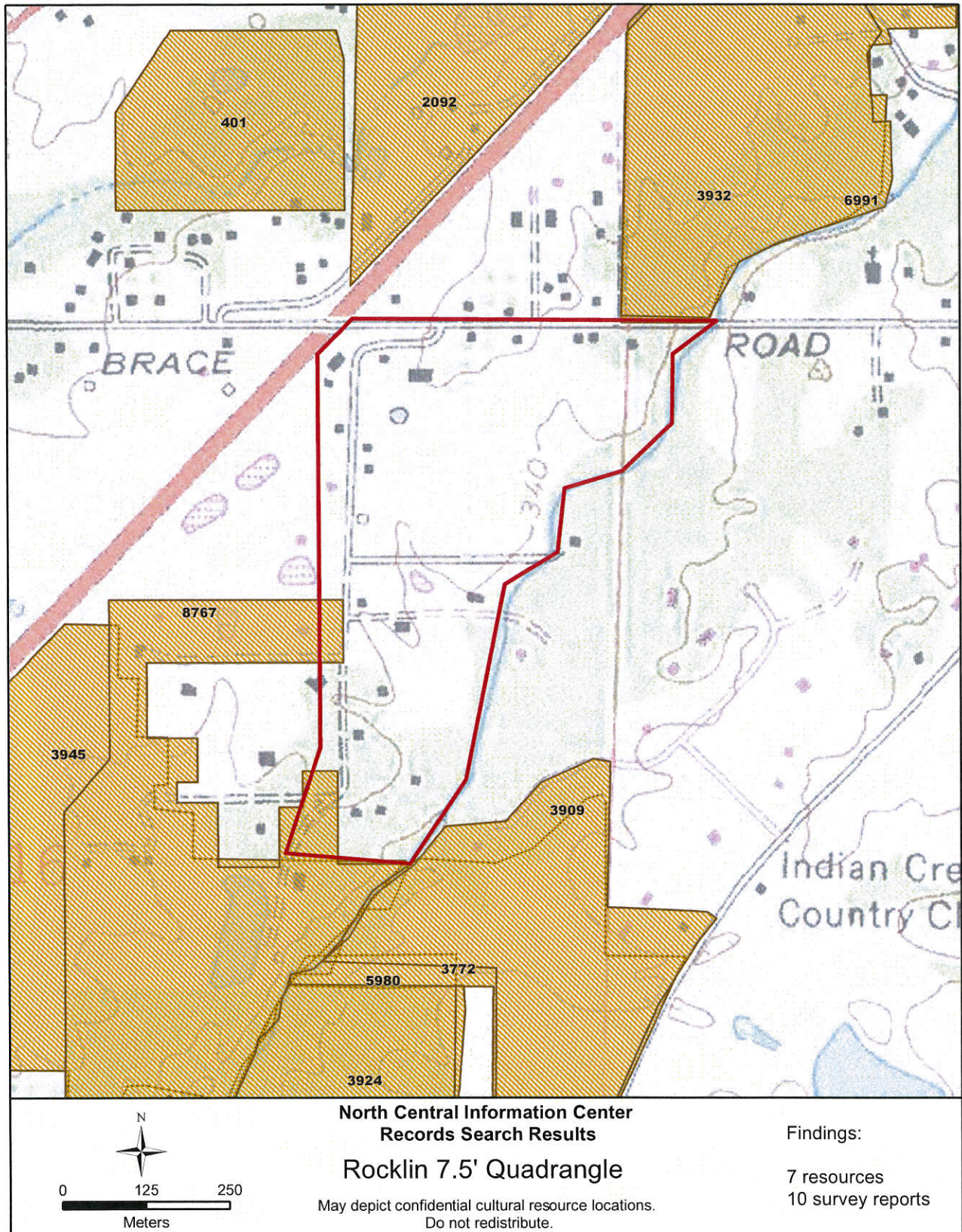
Rocklin 7.5' Quadrangle

May depict confidential cultural resource locations.
Do not redistribute.

Findings:

7 resources
10 survey reports

Loomis Diversion Line Alternatives



Report List

Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
000401		1979	Eleanor H. Derr and Michael F. Rondeau	An Intensive Archeological Survey of the Stonegate Development Project, Placer County, California.	Archaeological Study Center	31-000423
002092		1989	Alfred Farber	Archaeological Survey of the Town of Loomis Westside Specific Plan Area, Placer County, California.	Professional Archaeological Services	
003772						
003909		1990	Steve Heipel	Cultural Resources Investigation Of The Proposed Croftwood Development Project, Placer County California Final Report	PAR Environmental Services, Inc.	31-001532, 31-001533
003924		1989	Susan Lindstrom	A Cultural Resource Evaluation Of The Croftwood Project Near Rocklin, California Placer County	Consultant	31-001005, 31-001006, 31-001007, 31-001008, 31-001009, 31-001010, 31-001531
003932		1996	Ric Windmiller	Final Report On A Cultural Resources Inventory Of The Turtle Island Project Loomis, Placer County, California	Consulting Archaeologist	31-000122, 31-000123, 31-000124, 31-000125, 31-000126
003945		1989	Melinda Peak	Cultural Resource Assessment Of The Rocklin Regional Mall Project Placer County, California	Peak & Associates, Inc.	31-001520, 31-001521, 31-001554, 31-001555, 31-001556, 31-001557, 31-001558, 31-001559, 31-001560, 31-001561, 31-001562, 31-001563
005980		2004	Ric Windmiller	Croftwood, Updated Cultural Resources Study, Rocklin, Placer County, California and April 2005 Supplement	Consulting Archaeologist	31-001005, 31-001007, 31-001008, 31-002461, 31-002462, 31-002463, 31-003865
006991		2006	Jensen, Sean	Archaeological Inventory Survey Turtle Island Development Project, c. 60 acres at Loomis, Placer County, CA		
008767		2006	Sandra L. Wadsworth	Cultural Resources Assessment Rocklin 60, Placer County, California, Project 2005-090	ECORP Consulting, Inc.	31-001555, 31-001556, 31-001557, 31-001558, 31-001562, 31-001563, 31-003182

Resource List

Primary No.	Trinomial	Other IDs	Type	Age	Attribute codes	Recorded by	Reports
P-31-000123	CA-PLA-000807H	Other - Site 1: Historic Farm Site	Site	Historic	AH02 (Foundations/structure pads); AH03 (Landscaping/orchard); AH11 (Walls/fences)	1995 (Ric Windmiller, Unknown); 2014 (Katherine Vallaire, Ric Windmiller Consulting Archaeologist)	003932
P-31-000126	CA-PLA-000810/H	Other - Site 4: Historic Mining Landscape	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH04 (Privies/dumps/trash scatters); AH08 (Dams); AH09 (Mines/quarries/tailings); AP04 (Bedrock milling feature)	1995 (Ric Windmiller, Consulting Archaeologist); 2014 (Katherine Vallaire, Ric Windmiller Consulting Archaeologist)	003932
P-31-000179	CA-PLA-000053	Other - 40/4	Site	Prehistoric	AP04 (Bedrock milling feature)	1957 (D.P. Jewell, Unknown)	
P-31-001006	CA-PLA-000880/H	Resource Name - Secret Ravine Placer Mine Complex; Other - Croftwood Project Site 2: Placer Mining Complex	Site	Historic	AH06 (Water conveyance system); AH09 (Mines/quarries/tailings)	1989 (S.G. Lindstrom, Unknown); 1990 (Neal Neuenschwander, Peak and Associates, Inc.); 1998 (Susan Lindstrom, Lizzie Bennett, Consulting Archaeologist); 1999 (S.G. Lindstrom, Unknown)	003924
P-31-001009	CA-PLA-000883/H	Resource Name - Secret Ravine Placer Mine Ditch; Other - CW-LF1	Site	Prehistoric, Historic	AH06 (Water conveyance system)	1998 (Susan Lindstrom, Lizzie Bennett, Consulting Archaeologist)	003924
P-31-001533	CA-PLA-001191	Other - Croftwood #2	Other	Prehistoric	AP04 (Bedrock milling feature)	1990 (J. Dougherty, K.R. Bethard, PAR Environmental Services, Inc.)	003909
P-31-001555	CA-PLA-001213	Other - PA-88-18	Site	Prehistoric	AP04 (Bedrock milling feature)	1988 (M Peak, N Neuenschwander, Peak & Associates, Inc.); 2005 (Saundra Wadsworth, Kyle Johnson, ECORP Consulting, Inc.); 2005 (Saundra Wadsworth, Kyle Johnson, ECORP Consulting, Inc.)	003945, 008767

APPENDIX 2

Native American Communication

PEAK & ASSOCIATES, INC.
CONSULTING ARCHEOLOGY
30 Years: 1975-2005



December 11, 2014

Ms. Debbie Pilas-Treadway
Native American Heritage Commission
915 Capitol Mall, Room 288
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Ms. Treadway:

Peak & Associates, Inc. has contracted with Hauge Brueck Associates to perform a cultural resources assessment for the proposed Loomis Diversion Pipeline Alternates in Placer County. The project involves several different alignments for a proposed pipeline between Secret Ravine and I80 south of Loomis. The project area lies in T11N, R7E, Sections 15 and 16 and is mapped on the Elk Grove 7.5' USGS quadrangle, which is the base for the attached map.

Because of federal grant funding, the project is a federal undertaking. In accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for implementing Section 106, we are requesting a list of appropriate Native American contacts for the project area. We also request a check of the Sacred Lands Inventory for any potential conflicts.

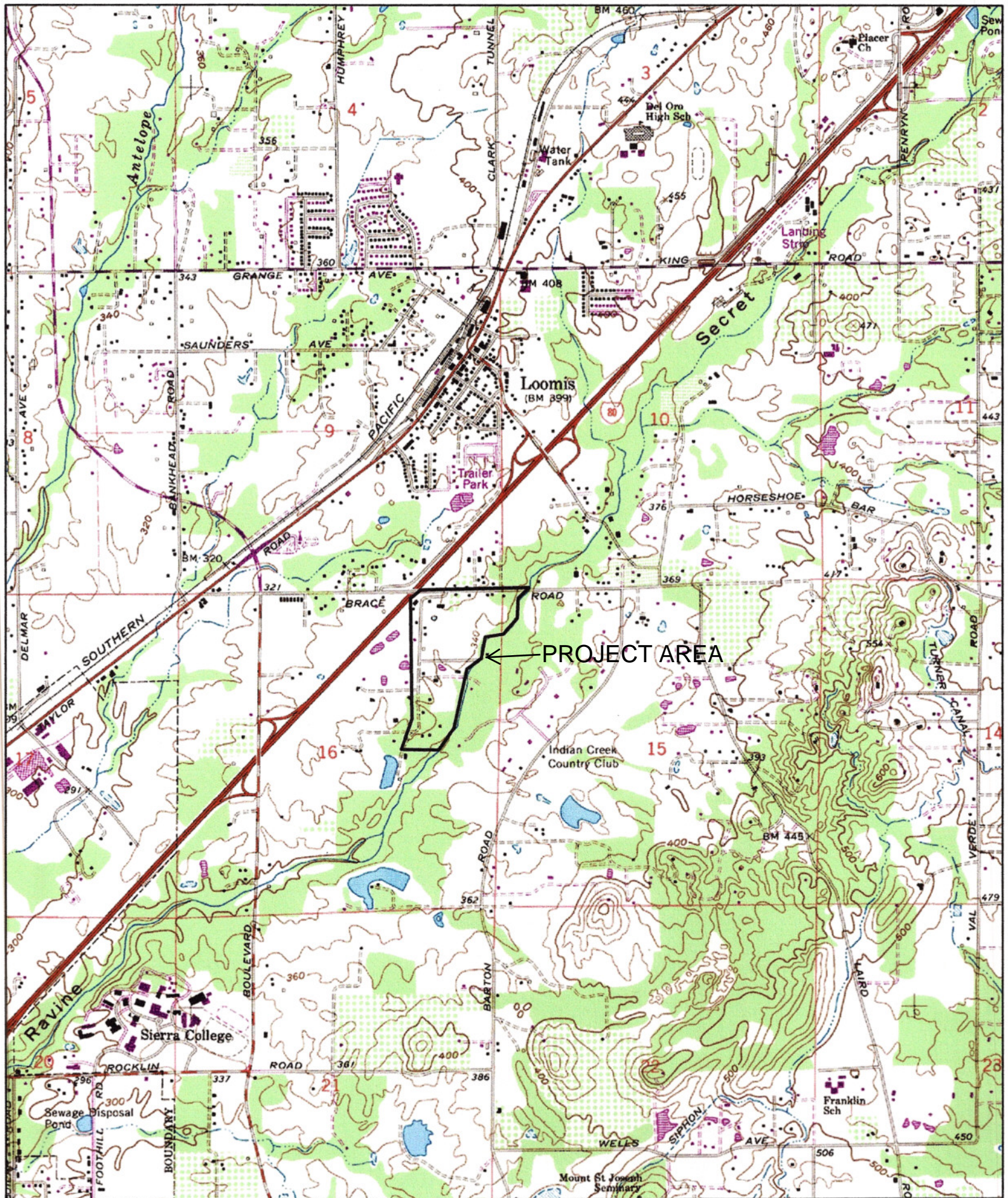
Thank you for your assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Robert A. Gerry". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Robert" being more prominent than the last name "Gerry".

Robert A. Gerry, Consulting Archeologist
Peak & Associates, Inc.
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20-329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762
(916)283-5238
FAX: (916)283-5239
peakinc@surewest.net

//RG
Encl.



Name: ROCKLIN
Date: 12/11/2014
Scale: 1 inch equals 2000 feet

Location: 10 657131 E 4297027 N
Caption: Loomis Diversion Line Alternatives
Hauge Brueck
14-044

STATE OF CALIFORNIAEdmund G. Brown, Jr. Governor**NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**

1550 Harbor Blvd., ROOM 100
West SACRAMENTO, CA 95691
(916) 373-3710
Fax (916) 373-5471



December 19, 2014

Robert A Gerry
Peak & Associates, Inc.
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20, #329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

Sent By Fax: (916) 283-5239
Number of Pages: 3

Re: Loomis Diversion Pipeline Alternates, Placer County.

Dear Mr. Gerry,

A record search of the sacred land file has failed to indicate the presence of Native American cultural resources in the immediate project area. The absence of specific site information in the sacred lands file does not indicate the absence of cultural resources in any project area. Other sources of cultural resources should also be contacted for information regarding known and recorded sites.

Enclosed is a list of Native Americans individuals/organizations who may have knowledge of cultural resources in the project area. The Commission makes no recommendation or preference of a single individual, or group over another. This list should provide a starting place in locating areas of potential adverse impact within the proposed project area. I suggest you contact all of those indicated, if they cannot supply information, they might recommend others with specific knowledge. By contacting all those listed, your organization will be better able to respond to claims of failure to consult with the appropriate tribe or group. If a response has not been received within two weeks of notification, the Commission requests that you follow-up with a telephone call to ensure that the project information has been received.

If you receive notification of change of addresses and phone numbers from any of these individuals or groups, please notify me. With your assistance we are able to assure that our lists contain current information. If you have any questions or need additional information, please contact me at (916) 373-3712.

Sincerely,

Katy Sanchez
Associate Government Program Analyst

**Native American Contacts
Placer County
December 16, 2014**

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
Hermo Olanio, Vice Chairperson
 P.O. Box 1340 Miwok
 Shingle Springs, CA 95682 Maidu
 holanio@ssband.org
 (530) 676-8010 Office
 (530) 676-8033 Fax

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
Nicholas Fonseca, Chairperson
 P.O. Box 1340 Miwok
 Shingle Springs, CA 95682 Maidu
 nfonseca@ssband.org
 (530) 676-8010 Office
 (530) 676-8033 Fax

Rose Enos
 15310 Bancroft Road Maidu
 Auburn, CA 95603 Washoe
 (530) 878-2378

T' si-Akim Maidu
Grayson Coney, Cultural Director
 P.O. Box 1316 Maidu
 Colfax, CA 95713
 akimmaidu@att.net
 (530) 383-7234

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
Gene Whitehouse, Chairperson
 10720 Indian Hill Road Maidu
 Auburn, CA 95603 Miwok
 (530) 883-2390 Office
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United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
Marcos Guerrero, Tribal Preservation Committee
 10720 Indian Hill Road Maidu
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T' si-Akim Maidu
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 (530) 274-7497

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This list is current only as of the date of this document.

Distribution of this list does not relieve any person of the statutory responsibility as defined in Section 7050.5 of the Health and Safety Code, Section 5097.94 of the Public Resources Code and Section 5097.98 of the Public Resources Code.

This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Loomis Diversion Pipeline Alternatives, Placer County.

**Native American Contacts
Placer County
December 16, 2014**

Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians
Daniel Fonseca, Cultural Resource Director
P.O. Box 1340 Miwok
Shingle , CA 95682 Maidu
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(530) 676-8033 Fax

T' si-Akim Maidu
Don Ryberg, Chairperson
P.O. Box 1246 Maidu
Grass Valley , CA 95945
(530) 274-7497

Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe
Judith Marks
1068 Silverton Circle Miwok
Lincoln , Ca 95648 Maidu
(916) 580-4078

Colfax-Todds Valley Consolidated Tribe
Pamela Cubbler
P.O. Box 734 Miwok
Foresthill , Ca 95631 Maidu
(530) 320-3943
(530) 367-2093 home

United Auburn Indian Community of the Auburn Rancheria
Jason Camp, THPO
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(530) 888-5476 - Fax

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This list is only applicable for contacting locative Americans with regard to cultural resources for the proposed Loomis Diversion Pipeline Alternatives, Placer County.



SHINGLE SPRINGS RANCHERIA
P.O. BOX 1340; SHINGLE SPRINGS, CA 95682
(530) 676-8010; FAX (530) 676-3582

January 14, 2015

Peak & Associates, Inc.
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20-329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

RE: Proposed Loomis Diversion Pipeline Alternates

Dear Robert A. Gerry

Thank you for your letter dated December 22, 2014 in regard to the Proposed Loomis Diversion Pipeline Alternates in Placer County. Based on the information provided, the Shingle Springs Band of Miwok Indians is not aware of any known cultural resources on this site. However, SSR would like to have continued consultation through updates, as the project progresses this will foster a greater communication between the Tribe and your agency.

SSR would also like to request any and all completed record searches and or surveys that were done in or around the project area up to and including environmental, archaeological and cultural reports.

If during the progress of the project new information or human remains are found we would like to be able to go over our process with you that we currently have in place to protect such important and sacred artifacts (especially near rivers and streams).

Please contact the following individuals if such finds are made:


Kara Perry, Administrative Assistant (530) 488-4049 kperry@ssband.org

And copy all communications to:

Andrew Godsey, Assistant Cultural Resource Director / NAI agodsey@ssband.org

Thank you for providing us with this notice and opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,


Daniel Fonseca
Cultural Resource Director
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer (THPO)
Most Likely Descendent (MLD)



MIWOK United Auburn Indian Community
MAIDU of the Auburn Rancheria

Gene Whitehouse
Chairman

John L. Williams
Vice Chairman

Danny Rey
Secretary

Brenda Adams
Treasurer

Calvin Moman
Council Member

January 27, 2015

Robert Gerry
Peak & Associates
3941 Park Drive, Suite 20-329
El Dorado Hills, CA 95762

Subject: Loomis Diversion Pipeline Alternates Cultural Resources Assessment

Dear Robert Gerry,

Thank you for requesting information regarding the above referenced project. The United Auburn Indian Community (UAIC) of the Auburn Rancheria is comprised of Miwok and Southern Maidu (Nisenan) people whose tribal lands are within Placer County and whose service area includes El Dorado, Nevada, Placer, Sacramento, Sutter, and Yuba counties. The UAIC is concerned about development within its aboriginal territory that has potential to impact the lifeways, cultural sites, and landscapes that may be of sacred or ceremonial significance. We appreciate the opportunity to comment on this and other projects in your jurisdiction.

In order to ascertain whether the project could affect cultural resources that may be of importance to the UAIC, we would like to receive copies of any archaeological reports that are completed for the project. We also request copies of future environmental documents for the proposed project so that we have the opportunity to comment on potential impacts and proposed mitigation measures related to cultural resources. And, we would like the opportunity to have our tribal monitors accompany you during the field survey. The information gathered will provide us with a better understanding of the project and cultural resources on site and is invaluable for consultation purposes.

The UAIC's preservation committee would like to set up a meeting and begin consulting on the proposed project. Thank you again for taking these matters into consideration, and for involving the UAIC early in the planning process. We look forward to reviewing the documents requested above and consulting on your project. Please contact Marcos Guerrero, Cultural Resources Manager, at (530) 883-2364 or by email at mguerrero@auburnrancheria.com if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Gene Whitehouse,
Chairman

CC: Marcos Guerrero, CRM

Telephone Communication

1/5/2015

Grayson Coney

T'si Akim Maidu

He says that the T'si Akim are close to gaining federal recognition, therefore, they are getting more active in monitoring construction projects in their traditional area.

He was shown, a few years ago, a very large site somewhere near the southern end of the area shown on our map. There were a large number of lithic artifacts on the surface. He considers the general area of Secret Ravine to be very sensitive for sites of heritage importance to him and his people and, therefore, wishes to be consulted regarding future stages of this project.